

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

1543

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATUTORY AWARD FOR APHONIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 214) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide additional compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of both vocal cords, with resulting complete aphonia.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

SIXTH NATIONAL JAMBOREE OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2439) to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to the Boy Scouts of America for use in the 1964 National Jamboree, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to lend to the Boy Scouts of America, a corporation created under the Act of June 15, 1916, for the use and accommodation of approximately fifty thousand Scouts and officials who are to attend the Sixth National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America to be held at Valley Forge State Park, Pennsylvania, during July and August 1964, such tents, cots, blankets, commissary equipment, flags, refrigerators, vehicles, and other equipment and services as may be necessary or useful to the extent that items are in stock and available and their issue will not jeopardize the national defense program.

(b) Such equipment is authorized to be delivered at such time prior to the holding of such Jamboree and to be returned at such time after the close of such Jamboree, as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense and the National Council, Boy Scouts of America. No expense shall be incurred by the United States Government for the delivery and return of such equipment, and the Boy Scouts of America shall pay for the cost of the actual rehabilitation and repair, or replacement of such equipment.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, before delivering such property, shall take from the Boy Scouts of America a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of such property in good order and condition, and the whole without expense to the United States.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to provide to the Boy Scouts of America, in support of the encampment referred to in subsection (a) of the first section of this Act, such communication, medical, engineering, protective, and other logistical services as may be necessary or useful to the extent that such services are available and the providing of them will not jeopardize the national defense program.

Sec. 3. Each department of the Federal Government is hereby authorized under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary thereof to assist the Boy Scouts of

America in the carrying out and the fulfillment of the plans for the encampment referred to in subsection (a) of the first section of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ON 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1ST CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

(Mr. OLSEN of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, the census of manufactures, to be taken in 1964, will be the 27th in a long series of industrial censuses of the United States. It will mark the 150th year since the results of the first census of manufactures were published in the early 1800's.

It is generally recognized that the census of manufactures has played an important role in the economic growth of our Nation. Over the past 150 years, it has systematically recorded our industrial development from a nation largely dependent upon England for most of its manufactured goods and with only small neighborhood handicrafts and industries of its own, to the world leading industrial producer and exporter of finished manufactures. Many once flourishing industries have gone and new ones—plastics, electronics, nuclear energy, and aerospace—give important evidence to the breadth and speed of our technological revolution and to this Nation's major contributions to the strength of the free world. Geographically, the census has recorded the westward movement of our industrial establishments and labor force from the Atlantic coast through the giant productive complexes of our great Midwest on to the Pacific; now, only New York and Ohio exceed California in the total value of industrial output.

In other countries, national censuses are often distinguished by the issuance of commemorative stamps, and more than 20 of such issues have been made in recent years. This kind of recognition serves to call attention to the importance of the census as an inventory or a stock taking of the Nation's economic and social progress. Accordingly, I have today introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to issue, at such time and for such period in the year 1964 as he shall deem appropriate, a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the first census of manufactures. I believe it would be particularly appropriate that special recognition thus be given to the forthcoming census.

SOVIET RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

(Mr. TOLL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, I am sponsoring two resolutions to support House Concurrent Resolution 69 and House Concurrent Resolution 70, which were introduced by our distinguished colleague, LEONARD FARSTEIN, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

House Concurrent Resolution 69 is a concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. mission to the United Nations should seek the adoption by the United Nations of a resolution condemning the recent manifestations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

House Concurrent Resolution 70 is a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to recent manifestations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and calling upon the Soviet Union to guarantee human rights.

Both of these resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I read last week that the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities started consideration of a declaration calling for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Originally, the Subcommission was to discuss not only racial but also religious discrimination. However, under pressure from delegations from a number of underdeveloped countries that are primarily interested in elimination of racial discrimination, the problem of racial bias was taken up as a separate item; with the problem of religious discrimination to follow.

The Soviet delegation also favored such separation because it expects strong charges against the Soviet treatment of Jews and hopes that the issue of religious discrimination would not reach the Subcommission at its present session. Jewish organizations have prepared data on the suppression of Jewish religion in the Soviet Union and other forms of anti-Jewish discrimination practiced in the U.S.S.R. for argumentation at the Subcommission if the subject of religious discrimination is taken up.

The passage of the two resolutions by the Congress of the United States would encourage the United Nations Subcommission to take up the subject of religious discrimination at this time, since the subject was included in the agenda of issues before the General Assembly: Item 47, manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance—resolution 1684 (XVI) of December 18, 1961.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

(Mr. MOORHEAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing an amendment to the Area Redevelopment Act which I think will go far in unlocking the door that has closed so many times on projects in my district and in those of my colleagues. I am referring to the 10 percent provision under section 6, which stipulates that no principal repayments

on local loans can be made until all Federal loans are repaid in their entirety. This provision has resulted in almost no action under section 6(B) because neither the local development group which has funds nor the average individual who subscribes to it is willing to see his money tied up for so long. This amendment will permit the local fund to be a revolving development fund rather than locking it away for 20 years.

My amendment will be satisfying to all sides. It provides an option in that it leaves the language in the bill as it now stands, but adds that the Secretary of Commerce may under precise conditions extend to a good credit risk the opportunity to be repaid its principal concurrently with the Federal Government. The Federal Government will still have top priority in lien security and shall not be repaid at a lower rate of amortization. Full protection is thus offered to Federal funds with the freeing of unnecessary restrictions on investment. I urge careful but speedy hearings of this amendment so that its passage can provide us with an arrow in the quiver of measures to stimulate business and job opportunities.

PEACE CORPS ACTIVITIES

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have always been a supporter of Peace Corps activities. The Peace Corps was created to give firsthand aid to countries that desired it. It is made up of the highest standard of American youth, those that have a sincere desire to give something to their country, not reap financial reward. Peace Corps volunteers are paid only \$75 per month, many of them living under conditions which most Americans would find intolerable.

Why then, has a profootball player who already earns \$20,000 per year been hired at a salary of \$75 per day to recruit those who would work for \$75 per month? The figure of \$75 per day was furnished by the Peace Corps.

At a time when Congress and the Nation are troubled by budget problems we are told that Norman Snead, quarterback for the Washington Redskins, has been hired by the Peace Corps to recruit physical education students. He will be employed until July 1 at a monthly salary of \$1,300, or based on the standard yearly rate, \$15,600 per year. Mr. Snead will receive \$12 per day for meals and hotel bills when traveling, plus transportation at Government expense.

I have nothing against the boy, he is a fine young man and an excellent football player. The big question is, Can Congress permit an agency to employ a person at consultant wages to do a recruiter's job? When an agency wants more secretaries or assistants, can they be hired at a high salary and called consultants? I am under the impression that we have an employment system under civil service and when special personnel are required there is always a schedule C appointment.

Just who hired Mr. Snead? Mr. Snead says he sought the job himself, made inquiries about the Peace Corps, had lunch with Wilson McCarthy, discussed money and then "had a job." Peace Corps officials say Snead was hired by Richard A. Graham, associate director for public affairs.

Peace Corps officials say Snead has "a big name in the South where he will recruit." Does the Corps plan on hiring three other recruiters at a similar salary to cover the remainder of the Nation, or are all physical education students now attending southern universities?

"I just don't know how many days will be Peace Corps work and how many will be for the Redskins," Mr. Snead was quoted as saying. My question is, How is the average taxpayer to know when Mr. Snead is recruiting for the Redskins and when is he recruiting for his country?

Is this young man, with two seasons of pro football behind him, an "expert" in recruiting over coaches of long standing and the Nation's top athletic directors as well? Could not a professional coach with more experience be borrowed from a university?

I ask that the House Appropriations Committee or the Government Operations Committee look into this problem. If anyone needs a better salary, it is the average Peace Corps worker, not a profootball player who already earns \$20,000 per year.

LEGISLATION TO CORRECT IN-EQUITIES IN CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

(Mr. DULSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct some of the inequities that exist in our civil service retirement system. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the legislative program of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees:

THE 1963 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED CIVIL EMPLOYEES

The civil service retirement system was designed and instituted for the benefit of the people of the United States. By making it possible for employees past the prime of life to withdraw from active service, the retirement system permits more frequent injection of new blood into important Government agencies.

The promise of retirement benefits enables the Government to attract and retain the best qualified persons for its varied activities. Providing the necessities of life to previous employees and their dependents permits savings in welfare services and expenditures at Federal, State, and local government levels. Extensions and liberalizations in the retirement system in the past have made it even more responsive to the needs of the people as well as to the needs of the beneficiaries.

The National Association of Retired Civil Employees is dedicated to constant improvements in this retirement system for the benefit of all of our people, including our members, all other beneficiaries of the system, and all citizens who desire a more efficient and competent public service. We believe

that there are numerous ways in which additional improvements could be made in the retirement system, and we present the following summary for the careful consideration of all who are interested in a more perfect system.

1. GENERAL DISPARITIES

We find numerous instances of disparities between benefits now received by persons retired at different times with similar service and salary records, and under similar circumstances. For example, annuities starting in 1947, 1952, 1957, and 1962 for persons who retired from the same positions with the same amount of creditable service, are now widely different. The present charge for a survivor annuity for persons retired under different laws varies from 2½ to 25 percent. A more liberal recognition of extra-long service approved in 1960 has not been extended to those who retired earlier. A disability annuity "floor" introduced in 1958 is not retroactive. We note with encouragement that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in the House of Representatives has authorized a study of the operations of the retirement system with a view to correcting such disparities as are found to exist.

We recommend that the Post Office and Civil Service Committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives proceed to an early study of all retirement benefits available to employees retiring currently, and compare them with related benefits now received by persons retired at various periods in the past, particularly concerning annuities, survivorship provisions and costs, disability provisions and health benefits, with a view to developing legislation to correct any disparities that are found to exist. Furthermore, we urge prompt action in enacting legislation found to be desirable to correct such disparities.

2. SURVIVOR BENEFITS

Survivor benefits are granted to spouses under the Social Security Retirement System and under the Railroad Retirement System without any deduction from the annuities of the persons retired. Also, spouses married after retirement may receive survivor annuities under the social security and railroad retirement systems. These benefits are not comparable under the civil service retirement system where the election of a survivor annuity can be made only at the time of retirement and requires the penalty of a reduced annuity. Also the cost of a survivor annuity varies from 2½ to 25 percent of the original annuity, depending upon the period in which retirement occurred. Furthermore, many increases in original annuities are not reflected in survivor annuities, and a recent increase in the percentage of a survivor annuity was not made retroactive. As a result some surviving spouses under the civil service retirement system receive as much as 55 percent of the annuity of the deceased retiree, while others may receive much less than 50 percent of the decedent's annuity at the time of his death.

We recommend legislation providing an annuity to the surviving spouse of each retiree under the civil service retirement system, in the amount of 55 percent of such retiree's annuity at date of death, without charge to the original annuity, provided such spouse was married prior to retirement, or, if after retirement, the marriage had continued at least 3 years; and restoring full annuities to all retirees who are now receiving reduced annuities in order to provide survivor annuities; provided further that no existing annuity or right to receive an annuity is reduced or impaired.

3. HEALTH BENEFITS

Health benefits have been provided for most annuitants, but cannot be extended under existing law to about 12,000 forgotten widows of former employees who died before April 1, 1948, because they did not receive